SEPTEMBER, 1786. THE NUMB. 2939.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1786.

PARIS, July 10.

THE King, convinced that batchelors in ſociety are not leſs pernicious than waſps amongſt the induſtrious bees, has conceived the happy idea of taxing them according to their ſtation in life. His Majeſty knows that they keep women who ſhould naturally be their wives, and is therefore reſolved, if he cannot ſtem the torrent of vice, to make thoſe who lead a life of celibacy contribute with their money to the public good.

UTRECHT, July 15.

By the laſt accounts from Morocco we learn, that the emperor had declared to the foreign conſuls, that the port of Tangiers ſhould from thenceforward be open to all commercial nations, on the ſame footing as that of Mogadore has been hitherto; that prince's miniſter had orders at the ſame time to notify to the conſul of the States General, that if no Dutch veſſel arrived in the ſpace of three months, the entrance of that road ſhould be granted to the other chriſtian nations who requeſted it. The Spaniards have obtained in theſe parts the uſe of the ports of Rabal and Darbeyda.

LONDON, July 1.

On Saturday the univerſity of Edinburg conferred the degree of doctor of medicine, after the uſual public and private trials, upon twenty gentlemen; of whom four were Americans, five Iriſh, and five Engliſh, and ſix Scotch.

The four gentlemen whom his Highneſs the Prince of Wales has choſen to retain in his houſhold, and to whom the management of the funds to be ſet apart for the payment of the debts is entruſted, are, Col. Hotham, Col. Hulſe, Col. Lake, and Henry Lyte, Eſq.

Private letters from Bombay, received by the laſt packet, mention, that Hyet Saib, whom Tippoo had attacked in his trenches, was ſecretly ſupported by the governor of Batavia, who had ſent him a number of Dutch engineers and other officers; and that he had alſo received great aſſiſtance from the Landvoigt, or chief of Colombo, who, in point of power and revenue, is almoſt equal to the governor abovementioned. The ſame advices add, that the Dutch intereſt in that part of the globe has rapidly increaſed ſince the late treaty of peace; and that they have made ſeveral advantageous alliances with the Rajahs on the Malabar coaſt.

July 13. This day his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the Crown Land Bill, the Ship Owners Bill, the Diſtillery Bill, &c. &c. after which his Majeſty delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech;

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot cloſe this ſeſſion of Parliament without expreſſing the particular ſatisfaction with which I have obſerved your diligent attention to the public buſineſs, and the meaſures you have adopted for improving the reſources of the country.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you for the ſupplies which you have granted for the ſervice of the current year, and for the proviſion you have made for diſcharging the incumbrances on the revenue applicable to the uſe of my civil government. The moſt ſalutary effects are to be expected from the plan adopted for the reduction of the national debt; an object which I conſider as inſeparably connected with the eſſential intereſts of the public.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The aſſurances which I continue to receive from abroad, promiſe the continuance of tranquillity.

The happieſt effects of peace have already appeared in the extenſion of the national commerce; and no meaſures ſhall be wanting on my part, which can tend to confirm theſe advantages, and to give additional encouragement to the manufactures and induſtry of my people."

His Majeſty having concluded, Earl Bathurſt, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the Parliament till the 14th of September.

Tatterſall, it is ſaid, has received orders to go to Newmarket, and take inventories of the horſes which make up his Highneſs's ſtud, together with his carriages, &c. &c. and ſell the whole by auction with all convenient ſpeed. When this is done, the creditors are to be aſſembled by advertiſement, and the whole arrangement ſubmitted to their conſideration. The grand rooms, the furniture, &c. of Carleton houſe are to be caſed, and the whole to be locked up, except two or three ſmall apartments for his highneſs's uſe, when he may occaſionally come to town.

The Prince of Wales's debts are eſtimated at £.150,000. His race horſes coſt him £.30,000 a year. The King very wiſely determined that his ſon ſhould not be ſupported in this exceſſive extravagance, whilſt his ſubjects groaned under the preſent oppreſſive taxes. When the ſtate of the debts was laid before his Majeſty, a poſitive refuſal of his conſent to the diſcharge of them was the reſult. Nor would he allow any increaſe of income. The Prince therefore determined to lay aſide his ſtate, and retire to a private ſtation.

Auguſt 1. Yeſterday Mr. Adams, the American plenipotentiary, took leave of his majeſty, on his departure for the court of Madrid, on private affairs.

A letter from Galway, received by a merchant in this city, has the following article: The General Wolf, Captain Ferguſon, has arrived here from New-York, and has brought home a number of orders for goods manufactured in this kingdom. He ſays the inhabitants informed him, that had the Britiſh merchants fulfiled their orders, they could have ſold a great many goods manufactured in England, they only required ſix months credit; therefore the people in that province are determined to encourage Iriſh manufactures: theſe orders have cauſed ſome hundreds to be ſet to work, who before were out of employ.

Yeſterday, about one o'clock, when his majeſty got out of his chaiſe at the park door of St. James's palace, facing the wall of Malborough houſe gardens, a decent dreſſed woman came up and preſented a paper which the king conceiving to be a petition, accepted; and while the woman with one hand delivered it, with the other ſhe made a puſh at his majeſty's breaſt with a knife, which moſt happily only penetrated his waiſtcoat. His majeſty deſired the poor woman might be taken proper care of, ſaying, "ſhe was out of her mind, and had done him no injury." The woman was conducted to the guard room, and the paper proved to be a *carte blanche*.

The American congreſs have ſent over by the laſt New-York mail, a very large packet of letters and papers to Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador, among which is a manifeſto, which has been delivered by Mr. Adams to the ſecretaries of ſtate, to be by them laid before the privy council complaining of the unjuſtifiable proceedings of the Engliſh men of war ſtationed in the Weſt-Indies and America, who, not content with the ſeizure of veſſels going in to their harbours without the proper paſſports, make capture of ſuch as are paſſing near them under colour and pretence of illicit trade. One inſtance is particularly mentioned, i. e. of a veſſel from San Pierro, the French colony, bound to Boſton, which was ſeized at more than a league diſtance from the coaſt, and carried into Halifax harbour, where ſhe had been condemned, and veſſel and cargo ſold. The ambaſſador has, it is ſaid, hinted, that if the aggrieved perſons are not made amends from this application, the French court will take it up, as there was French property on board.

There is one object which all the American Ambaſſadors in Europe have been inſtructed to purſue with all poſſible ardour, and that is, to propoſe and bring to a happy concluſion a treaty of confederation of all the maritime powers againſt the Algerines, Tuniſians and other piratical ſtates, that infeſt the Mediterranean, and interrupt the commerce of Europe and America. Two plans have been propoſed on this head one that each contracting party ſhall agree to equip, and in turn keep ſtationed in the Mediterranean, a naval ſquadron, ſufficient for the protection of all ſhips carrying the flags of chriſtian powers; this ſquadron to be relieved every ſix weeks, and to be bound to protect not only the trade of the nation to which the ſquadron belongs, but alſo of every other nation that ſhall become a party in the treaty; the Spaniards at ſit out the firſt ſquadron, to be relieved by another furniſhed at the joint expence of the Italian States; this to be relieved by the French; theſe again by the Engliſh; and ſo on by the Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Ruſſians and Americans. The other plan is, that the order of Malta ſhall be invited to undertake the protection of all ſhips belonging to the contracting parties, ſailing up the Levant, or in the Mediterranean; and that the contracting parties ſhall each furniſh a quota in money, to be paid annually into the treaſury of the Order at Malta, to enable the Order to keep conſtantly at ſea a force ſufficient to ſecure the freedom of navigation, within the latitudes to be ſpecified. In both plans a preliminary is, that the tributes or preſents, paid to the Barbary States, ſhall ceaſe and determine; and that the neceſſity of ſhips ſailing through the Mediterranean, being furniſhed with *paſſes*, ſhall of courſe no longer exiſt. The court of Spain, we are aſſured, has lent a favourable ear to the propoſal, and has expreſſed its readineſs to accede to a treaty, founded on either of the two plans, whenever the other maritime powers ſhall ſignify their approbation of the ſyſtem. The court of Naples warmly eſpouſes the propoſition. France and England have not yet given any anſwer on the ſubject.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, June 17.

"Our court is beginning to think ſeriouſly about the reform of the Convents. It is now many months ſince this matter was firſt ſpoken of, without any event having taken place to juſtify the report. To day there remains no doubt of the diſpoſition of government on this point. The Theatins, the Minor brothers, and the Brothers of Providence, of the city of Salamanca, have received notice to quit their reſpective monaſteries, although they are not ſecuralized; but the two firſt are united to the convents of the ſame order at Madrid; and the laſt to the convent at Valladolid. The ladies of the noble order of St. James, have undergone a more decided diſſolution. Notwithſtanding the great privileges they enjoyed, and the ſtrong repreſentations they made to be ſupported, they have been ſuppreſſed with their inſtitutions, and every one obliged to return to their own country; we expect other ſuppreſſions of greater conſequence, about which adminiſtration is actually engaged, which will not be long before they are put in execution."

RICHMOND, September 14.

About half paſt ſeven o'clock, on Tueſday evening laſt, a beautiful luminous body, of a globular from, was ſeen in the S. W. deſcending with velocity in a N. E. direction. It burſted without any noiſe, blazed with great brightneſs for the ſpace of half a minute, and then diſappeared. It's ſize we cannot pretend to determine, though it appeared (to the eye) about the bigneſs of a man's head.

We learn that the notorious James Campbell, and another of the priſoners out lawed by the Governor's proclamation, were lately ſhot to death, and that James Goſs had been taken. Goſs is ſafely lodged in a jail of one of the adjacent counties.

PHILADELPHIA.

To the honorable the legiſlature of Virginia, Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey and New York.

THE commiſſioners from the ſaid ſtates reſpectively aſſembled at Annapolis, humbly beg leave to report,

That, purſuant to their ſeveral appointments, they met at Annapolis, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the eleventh day of September inſtant, and having proceeded to a communication of their powers, they found that the ſtates of New-York, Pennſylvania and Virginia had, in ſubſtance, and nearly in the ſame terms, authoriſed their reſpective commiſſioners "to meet ſuch commiſſioners as were, or might be, appointed by the other ſtates in the union, at ſuch time and place as ſhould be agreed upon by the ſaid commiſſioners, to take into conſideration the trade and commerce of the United States; to conſider how far an uniform ſyſtem in their commercial intercourſe and regulations might be neceſſary to their common intereſt and permanent harmony, and to report to the ſeveral ſtates ſuch an act, relative to this great object, as when unanimouſly ratified by them, would enable the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, effectually to provide for the ſame."

That the ſtate of Delaware had given ſimilar powers to their commiſſioners, with this difference only, that the act to be framed, in virtue of theſe powers, is required to be reported "to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to be agreed to by them, and confirmed by the legiſlatures of every ſtate."

That the ſtate of New-Jerſey had enlarged the object of their appointment, empowering their commiſſioners "to conſider how far an uniform ſyſtem in their commercial regulations, and other important matters, might be neceſſary to the common intereſt and permanent harmony of the ſeveral ſtates; and to report ſuch an act on the ſubject, as when ratified by them, would enable the United States in Congreſs aſſembled effectually to provide for the exigencies of the union."

That appointments of commiſſioners have alſo been made by the ſtates of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina, none of whom, however, have attended: but that no information has been received by your commiſſioners of any appointment having been made by the ſtates of Connecticut, Maryland, South Carolina or Georgia.

That the expreſs terms of the powers to your commiſſioners, ſuppoſing a deputation from all the ſtates, and having for object the trade and commerce of the United States, your commiſſioners did not conceive it adviſable to proceed on the buſineſs of their miſſion, under the circumſtance of ſo partial and defective a repreſentation.

Deeply impreſſed, however, with the magnitude and importance of the object confided to them on this occaſion, your commiſſioners cannot forbear to indulge an expreſſion of their earneſt and unanimous wiſh, that ſpeedy meaſures may be taken to effect a general meeting of the ſtates, in a future convention, for the ſame and ſuch other purpoſes, as the ſituation of public affairs may be found to require.

If in expreſſing this wiſh, or in intimating any other ſentiment, your commiſſioners ſhould ſeem to exceed the ſtrict bounds of their appointment, they entertain a full confidence, that a conduct dictated by an anxiety for the welfare of the United States, will not fail to receive an indulgent conſtruction.

In this perſuaſion, your commiſſioners ſubmit an opinion, that the idea of extending the powers of their deputies to other objects, than thoſe of commerce, which has been adopted by the ſtate of New Jerſey, was an improvement on the original plan, and will deſerve to be incorporated into that of a future convention. They are the more naturally led to this concluſion, as in the courſe of their reflections on the ſubject, they have been induced to think, that the power of regulating trade is of ſuch comprehenſive extent, and will enter ſo far into the general ſyſtem of the fœderal government, that to give it efficacy, and to obviate queſtions and doubts concerning its preciſe nature and limits, may require a correſpondent adjuſtment of other parts of the fœderal ſyſtem.

That there are important defects in the ſyſtem of the fœderal government, is acknowledged by the acts of all thoſe ſtates which have concurred in the preſent meeting; that the defects upon a cloſer examination may be found greater, and more numerous, than even theſe acts imply, is at leaſt ſo far probable, from the embarraſſments which characteriſe the preſent ſtate of our national affairs, foreign and domeſtic, as may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to merit a deliberate and candid diſcuſſion, in ſome mode which will unite the ſentiments and councils of all the ſtates. In the choice of the mode, your commiſſioners are of opinion, that a convention of deputies from the different ſtates, for the ſpecial and ſole purpoſe of entering into this inveſtigation, and digeſting a plan for ſupplying ſuch defects as may be diſcovered to exiſt, will be entitled to a preference, from conſiderations which will occur without being particulariſed.

Your commiſſioners decline an enumeration of thoſe national circumſtances on which their opinion, reſpecting the propriety of a future convention, with more enlarged powers, is founded; as it would be an uſeleſs intruſion of facts and obſervations, moſt of which have been frequently the ſubject of public diſcuſſion, and none of which can have eſcaped the penetration of thoſe to whom they would in this inſtance be addreſſed. They are however of a nature ſo ſerious, as, in the view of your commiſſioners, to render the ſituation of the United States delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the united virtue and wiſdom of all the members of the confederacy.

Under this impreſſion, your commiſſioners, with the moſt reſpectful deference, beg leave to ſuggeſt their unanimous conviction, that it may eſſentially tend to advance the intereſt of the union, if the ſtates by whom they have been reſpectively delegated would themſelves concur, and uſe their endeavours to procure the concurrence of the other ſtates, in the appointment of commiſſioners to meet at Philadelphia on the ſecond Monday in May next, to take into conſideration the ſituation of the United States, to deviſe ſuch further proviſions as ſhall appear to them neceſſary to render the conſtitution of the fœderal government adequate to the exigencies of the union; and to report ſuch an act for that purpoſe to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, as when agreed to by them, and afterwards confirmed by the legiſlature of every ſtate, will effectually provide for the ſame.

Though your commiſſioners could not with propriety addreſs theſe obſervations and ſentiments to any but the ſtates they have the honor to repreſent; they have nevertheleſs concluded, from motives of reſpect, to tranſmit copies of this report to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and to the executives of the other ſtates.

By order of the Commiſſioners,

JOHN DICKINSON, Chairman.

Dated at Annapolis, Sept. 14, 1786.

Captain Lowry, of the ſchooner Happy Return, who arrived here the 7th inſtant informs us, that on Sunday the 30th of July, on his paſſage from Georgia to Rhode-Iſland, in lat. 37, 43, Chingoteague ſhoals bearing W. N. W. diſtant 7 leagues he ſaw the bottom of a veſſel, which appeared to have been a ſhip, burned down to the water's edge; a white bottom, head burned off; great numbers of ſtaves waſhing out of the lower deck hatches overboard. The wind had been in the eaſt and N. E. quarter for three days before, which makes it appear that ſhe had been burned a great diſtance from this port or New-York, and probably bound to Europe.

Eaſton, Northampton County, Auguſt 27, 1786.

WAS lately committed to the gaol of this county, a certain EDWARD M'MANES, about 20 years of age, who confeſſed to be a ſervant to George Leonan, in Potts Town, Montgomery county. His maſter is hereby notified to come, in ſix weeks from this date, pay his charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged on paying his fees.

¶ FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Gaoler.

BOSTON, *September 14.*

On Monday laſt about 100 men, with arms, of various ſorts, aſſembled at Concord, under the direction of one Shattuck, of Groton, and one Smith, of Shirley. They made with poſts and boards ſhelters, under which they ſlept.---On Tueſday they took poſſeſſion of the grounds oppoſite the Court-houſe, and kept a number of guards marching backward and forward, from the line they formed to the Court-houſe, to prevent any perſons, other than their own friends and comrades, approaching it. A few who by miſtake infringed on the ground thus ſet apart, were treated with great harſhneſs, and there were ſeveral inſtances of thruſts with bayonets being wantonly made at men and horſes, when on their way to quit to them what they required excluſively to occupy.---They had procured ſeveral barrels of rum, which were on tap at convenient places near them, and ſeveral loads of hay for the accommodation of the parties at a diſtance, expected in to their aid. About two o'clock in the afternoon a man, acting as a Serjeant, with two drums and fifes, went ſome diſtance, and in about half an hour returned at the head of about 90 armed men, from the counties of Hampſhire and Worceſter, under the leading of one Wheeler, of Hubbardſton, and Converſe, of Hardwick, who joined the other party, which had ſince Monday inſenſibly encreaſed to about 200. A Convention from about 26 towns, in conſequence of a circular letter from Concord, were ſitting in the meeting-houſe, and a communication was opened between them and the armed body, who firſt communicated their reſolutions to the Convention, with reſpect to public buſineſs, and from them intelligence was conveyed to the Court.

The armed body becoming impatient at the long time taken by the Juſtices in deliberating what conduct to purſue, ſent a detachment, formed by part of the Hampſhire and Worceſter inſurgents, on horſe-back, and part by their own footmen, who marched to and fro' by the tavern, where the Juſtices were aſſembled, and finally halted and faced about to the houſe in a menacing manner. The Juſtices ſent them word, that neither Court would be attempted to be opened, as an armed force rendered it impoſſible, and the party marched off to the main body. Afterwards they came back to demand it in writing, under the hands of the Court, who referred them to their Clerk, who declined doing any thing in the matter, as he was a recording officer, and had no order therefor from the Court. The Juſtices in the mean while having departed, the inſurgents made violent complaints on being diſappointed in this laſt object, and diſperſed late on Tueſday night.

The body was computed at about 300, and contained about 50 lads from 16 to 20 years of age, and excepting ſome of the lads, and about 8 or 10 of the party of Worceſter and Hampſhire, who were of tolerable appearance, were the moſt deſpicable wretches that could be collected in the commonwealth. The liquor circulated very briſkly, and it was ſuppoſed (and charitably enough too) that by 5 o'clock, three quarters of the whole were inebriated, and not only then, but when they were ſober, the major part ſeemed to be very indifferent as to their errand, and ready to quit it if deſired---they were kept together by about 6 men, viz. Shuttuck, Smith, Wheeler, Gale, Morris and Converſe, and could they have been arreſted, beyond a doubt the party would have chearfully retired in peace to their own homes. They had very few catridge boxes, about half the guns furniſhed with bayonets, about 220 guns, and the other arms were ſwords, clubs, &c. Almoſt all the muſquets were rendered uſeleſs by the rain, and the men by New-England rum, ſo that probably, if occaſion required, not above 30 or 40 men would have been procured capable of oppoſing any governmental meaſures.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the greateſt veracity, at Concord, dated Tueſday, 6 o'clock, P. M.

"I arrived in Concord about ten o'clock this morning, and found 70 men, aſſembled at the Court-houſe, under arms, and as it was very rainy, ſuppoſe a number had taken ſhelter in the neighbouring houſes; was informed that a large and very reſpectable body, conſiſting of Committees from about 26 or 27 towns in this county, had aſſembled at Brown's tavern, in Concord, and then adjourned to the meeting-houſe, where they choſe a Committee to confer with the inſurgents, to know of them their complaints, and what they then wanted. The Committee met them, and they immediately preſented them with a paper, a copy of which is as follows:

"*To the Honorable Juſtices of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Middleſex, &c.*

"THE voice of the people of this county is, that the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, ſhall not enter this Court-houſe, until ſuch times as the people ſhall have redreſs of a number of grievances they labour under at preſent, which will be ſet forth in a petition or remonſtrance to the next General Court. J. SHUTTUCK.

Concord, Sept. 12, 1786."

This was about twelve or one o'clock at noon, and it ſeems was written previous to the committee's meeting them; and afterwards, viz. about half after three o'clock P. M. Job Shuttuck expreſſed himſelf in the following manner, and ſigned it on the back of the above-mentioned paper.

"*Half paſt three o'clock.*

"Since writing the within it is agreed, that the Court of Seſſions, may open, and adjourn to the laſt Tueſday of November next, without going to the Court-houſe.

JOB SHUTTUCK."

"The number of inſurgents have been increaſing during the whole day. About three o'clock a company from Worceſter, of about 90 men, on horſeback, chief of them armed, drums beating, &c. marched with ſolemn pace by Jones's tavern, where the Court were at dinner, in order to join the mob on the green before the Court-houſe; but the commander of the company from Worceſter county, hearing one Nathan Smith (a perſon outlawed, who ſeemed a leader among the Middleſex inſurgents) declare aloud, that every perſon who did not follow his drum, and join the Regulator in two hours, ſhould be drove out of town at the point of the bayonet, let them be Court, Town-committee, or who elſe, which he did with high oaths and imprecations, and whoever ſhould be left, would be monuments of God's ſparing mercy, &c. &c. upon which the Worceſter leader ſtopped, and told Smith, that he would never join him until he recalled them words, &c. which he afterwards did, and united forces; and at this time are about 250 or 300 ſtrong. Have juſt marched over to ſhew themſelves to the Court, and return to the green again."

By a gentleman from Taunton, who left that place laſt Tueſday at noon, we learn that on Monday morning General Cobb, and Colonel Haſkel, with a party of men, took poſſeſſion of the Court-houſe in that town, in order to protect the Juſtices of the Court, which were by law to ſet there that day, from inſult---that the Courts were opened in the uſual manner --that they ſat about half an hour, and then adjourned without day---that the militia under arms amounted to 300, with one field-piece,---that the mob, conſiſting chiefly of young men, boys, &c. were about 400 in number,---that the Courts were not influenced in their adjournment, by any of the threats of the inſurgents, but merely from a deſire of preventing any coercive meaſures, until the complaints of the people were enquired into by proper authority;---and that they had not diſperſed when he came away.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

On Friday the 8th inſt. agreeable to notification, the inhabitants of the town of Boſton aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall, for the purpoſe of conſidering the expediency of an addreſs to their Governor, expreſſive of their diſapprobation of the meaſures lately adopted in ſeveral parts of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, and of their readineſs to aſſiſt government in every meaſure for the preſervation of conſtitutional rights. The Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; was choſen Moderator. The meeting was adjourned to Monday following at three o'clock, when the inhabitants again aſſembled, and the committee reported a draught of an addreſs to his Excellency the Governor, and a circular letter to the ſeveral towns in that commonwealth.

From the Circular Letter, we have extracted the following paragraphs, which we preſume will not be unacceptable to our readers, as they contain obſervations worthy the peruſal of every citizen of theſe United States:---

"Taxed by Great-Britain, unconſtitutionally and illegally, the quantity demanded was not the object of the important ſtand then made-----but the obvious intention of reducing to abſolute ſlavery, to a prince on an iſland at three thouſand miles diſtance, the people of an whole continent, demanded an oppoſition worthy of the blood and treaſure expended in it.---Our public aſſemblies, in towns and elſewhere, were prohibited; and every precaution taken to deprive us of the enjoyment even of ſocial pity and joint complaint----a ſtanding army, cruelly hoſtile, as well from their deep-rooted prejudices as the ſanguinary nature of their errand, ſupported at our own expence, was employed to proſtrate us before each haughty minion who choſe to inſult and plunder us.---Where then was the dignity of man? and where, had they ſucceeded, could the Heaven-born idea of civil freedom been entertained? Even a ſigh for the ſweets of liberty would have been treaſon!--------How reverſe of this is our now happy ſituation? ſubjected to no laws but ſuch as are made by a legiſlature of our own election, agreeably to the form of government eſtabliſhed by our own conſent, taxed by our own repreſentatives only, and controuled by no authority but what is derived from ourſelves.

"When we conſider the nature of the preſent commotions, it preſents to us the very important queſtion, whether we ſhall exiſt as a nation upon the earth? For we are by no means ignorant that Congreſs, by our conſent, and to our inexpreſſible joy and ſatisfaction, procured from our allies a loan of ſpecie, the intereſt whereof we are obliged annually to diſcharge. The ſhutting up of the courts of juſtice, preventing the due execution of the laws, and arreſting the collection of public taxes, annihilates our government, and loudly proclaims to our foreign creditors their total inſecurity. Should their leniety and patience, ſupported by a hope of our reclaiming ourſelves, and correcting our error, keep the ſword in their ſheath, yet we may have an enemy who will embrace the unlucky moment, ſhould there ever be one, when he finds us without reſources, without credit, and without an ally, and deeply revenge himſelf for the diſgrace his arms have ſuſtained. Were there any among us ſo depraved as to wiſh to return to the domination of Great-Britain, they may eaſily perceive that the nations of Europe would never permit ſuch an union of power, but divide us amongſt them. Our feelings would indeed, upon ſuch an occaſion, point us to a remedy, perhaps, leſs diſgraceful, the eſtabliſhment of a domeſtic, inſtead of a foreign deſpotiſm: Supported by a ſtanding army, maintained by our own toil, to awe us into a ſubmiſſion that every idea of freedom ſhall be finally and totally eradicated.

"We are convinced that the preſent diſturbances ariſe from Britiſh emiſſaries, reſiding among us, whoſe every wiſh is for our overthrow and ruin; or from the machinations of wicked and unprincipled men, who ſeek their own emolument, to the deſtruction of their country, or from a combination of both. But though many of our fellow citizens are deceived by them, and betrayed into a dangerous miſtake, we truſt that they will, on recollection, ſpurn from their counſels ſuch baſe and infamous men; and that a careful diſcrimination will be made between thoſe who are, and thoſe who are not, for the ſupport of a government no leſs neceſſary to the happineſs than to the ſecurity of the lives, liberty and properties of the people.

"When we have ſeen the patriot cloſe his eyes in death, with gratitude and rapture commmitting his poſterity to the arms of liberty, ſhall we ſee others agonizing in their laſt moments at yielding their children to the chains of vaſſalage? Forbid it, that ſpirit of freedom, which has ſo long animated and enlightened America! Forbid it, Heaven!"

PHILADELPHIA, *September 27.*

Extract of a letter from Malaga, dated July 5.

"Mr. Lamb was not received by the Dey of Algiers, and obliged to return without being admitted to a negociation; however, this may take place hereafter, through the interpoſition of the Emperor of Morocco, who we find has at laſt concluded a peace with the American States, through Mr. Barclay, their agent."

Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Patſey Rutledge Capt. Bell, from Hamburg. On the 9th of Auguſt, off the Weſtern Iſlands lat. 51. N. long. 31. W. he was chaſed about two hours by a large ſhip with bright ſides, and new ſails, very lofty, but could not diſcern of what nation, as the weather was ſqually. Finding ſhe could not overtake the Patſey Rutledge, ſhe hove too, and hoiſted a red flag, and Capt. Bell purſued his courſe.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his friend in this city, dated Auguſt 26.

"An expedition was to have taken place againſt the Indians with 500 volunteers laſt month, but an order came contradicting it, 1500 men are now raiſed, and will proceed againſt the Wabaſh Indians in a few days, General Clark takes the command."

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,
September 18, 1786.

THE committee, conſiſting of Mr. Pinckney, Mr. St. Clair and Mr. Harriſon, to whom was referred a letter of the 12th from the board of treaſury, together with a letter from the commiſſioner of the loan-office in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, and an act of the legiſlature of that ſtate, having reported,

"That it appears from theſe communications the legiſlature of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, by an act paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, have made the paper currency of that ſtate receiveable on all arrears of taxes due to the United States; that as this explanation of the law of the ſtate relative to the late requiſitions of Congreſs entirely defeats the intentions of thoſe acts, the commiſſioner of the loan office has ſuſpended the iſſue of indents in that ſtate on the requiſition of the 27th of September 1785, until he ſhould receive the directions of the board of treaſury on that ſubject. The board farther remark, that the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey have alſo made their paper currency receivable on the arrears of taxes due on requiſition of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784. On this ſtatement the committee obſerve, that as the requiſitions of Congreſs are calculated for the purpoſe of requiring from the ſtates a ſufficient ſum for the payment of the intereſt due on the foreign and domeſtic debt and the maintenance of the civil department, no deviation can be admitted from the mode of payment therein eſtabliſhed, without expoſing the funds of the United States to great loſs and inconvenience, particularly as the diſcharge of the intereſt due on the foreign debt and the maintenance of the civil government muſt altogether depend upon the payments that are made into the federal treaſury in ſpecie. That to admit the receipt of bills of credit, iſſued under the authority of an individual ſtate, in diſcharge of their ſpecie proportion of a requiſition, would defeat its object, as the ſaid bills do not circulate out of the limits of the ſtate in which they are emitted, and becauſe a paper medium of any ſtate, however well funded, cannot either in the extenſiveneſs of its circulation, or in the courſe of its exchange, be equally valuable with gold or ſilver---That if the bills of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland and New-Jerſey were to be received from thoſe ſtates in the diſcharge of federal taxes, upon the principles of equal juſtice---bills emitted by any other ſtate muſt be received from them alſo in payment of their proportions, and thereby, inſtead of the requiſitions yielding a ſum in annual money, nothing but paper would be brought into the federal treaſury, which would be wholly inapplicable to the payment of any part of the intereſt or principal of the foreign debt, or the maintenance of the government of the United States---That as the conſequences of the precedents which have been eſtabliſhed by the ſtates abovementioned are dangerous to the intereſts of the union, the committee conceive it neceſſary for Congreſs to expreſs their ſenſe upon the ſubject:" Whereupon

Reſolved, That as the annual requiſitions of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled are made by them in virtue of the powers of the confederation, and for the neceſſary purpoſes of government, the ſame are obligatory on the ſtates as ſuch, and ought to be diſcharged by them in the manner by the ſaid requiſition, and no other.

Reſolved, That as the payment of the intereſt and ſuch parts of the principal of the foreign debt of the United States as are included in any of the requiſitions of Congreſs, and the maintenance of the federal government cannot be provided for but by payments in ſpecie into the federal treaſury of the ſums reſpectively required of the ſtates therein, no payments either in bills of credit or in any other mode than thoſe pointed out by the ſaid requiſitions, can or ought to be admitted in diſcharge of the ſame,

Ordered, That the board of treaſury tranſmit a copy of the above reſolutions to each ſtate, and iſſue inſtructions to the reſpective loan officers conformable thereto.

On the 20th inſt. Congreſs paſſed the following reſolutions:---

That the poſtmaſter-general be and is hereby directed to iſſue inſtructions to the poſtmaſters in the ſeveral ſtates, to receive no other money in payment for poſtage, than ſpecie.

That the poſtmaſter general be, and he is hereby empowered, in all caſes where he may conceive it neceſſary, to demand, or authoriſe the demanding the poſtage, at the time the letters are put into the poſt offices.

¶ The MECHANICKS and MANUFACTURERS are deſired to meet their Committee this evening, at the Univerſity, at 6 o'clock, on buſineſs of importance.

The CONTITUTIONAL SOCIETY are to meet agreeable to adjournment, at the Univerſity to-morrow evening, the 28th inſtant, at 6 o'clock preciſely.

*** The Members of the Society for the relief of poor, diſtreſſed maſters of ſhips, their widows and children, are deſired to attend a meeting at the uſual place, on Monday, October 2d, 1786, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

*** The Inhabitants of the City are requeſted, when any of the Public Pumps are out of Repair, to apply to the following Perſons, *viz.*

From the North Side of *Market-ſtreet* to the North Side of *South-ſtreet*, to THOMAS DIXEY, in *South*, near *Third-ſtreet*, or to PETER FIELD, in *Third*, near *Cheſtnut-ſtreet*.

And from the North Side of *Market-ſtreet* to the South Side of *Vine-ſtreet*, to SAMUEL BRIGGS, in *Arch*, between *Fifth* and *Sixth-ſtreets*.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling, by Hall and Sellers, in Market-ſtreet, and William Woodhouſe, in Front-ſtreet,

THE Journal of a Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the ſtates of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and South-Carolina, held in Philadelphia, from June 20th to the 26th, 1786.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the Office of Coroner, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by your obedient and humble ſervant,

Philad. Sept. 26, 1786. ¶ THOMAS BRYAN.

Philadelphia County, Sept. 25, 1786.

THE Electors of the County of PHILADELPHIA, are requeſted to meet at the Houſe of Mr. JOHN HART, on the Germantown Road, near the three Mile Run, on SATURDAY, the 30th Inſtant, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to fix a Ticket for the enſuing Election.

N. B. It is expected that no returned Refugee will dare to ſhew his Face at the above Meeting.

A PERSON, who can be well recommended, wiſhes to engage in a genteel family as Houſe-keeper, either in town or country. Enquire of the Prineers.

Was Found in the Market-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 20th Inſtant,

A plain Gold Ring.

The owner, on proving property, may have it again, by applying to the PRINTERS of this paper.

Receiver General's Office, September 21, 1786.

PURSUANT to further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council, notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled, "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." the following one hundred and fifty-one city lots, part whereof are ſituate on both ſides of Market or High-ſtreet, between Twelfth-ſtreet from Delaware and Eighth-ſtreet from Schuylkill; and others on Arch, Cheſnut and Filbert-ſtreets, between the ſtreets aforeſaid, viz. No. 1994 to 2144 incluſive, being in the vicinity of the public ſquare, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the old Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Saturday, the 7th of October next; the ſale to begin preciſely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of Sale:

Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receiveable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment.

The whole purchaſe money to be paid within ſixty days after the ſale: Plans of the above lots, to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid.

Francis Johnſton, R. G.

BROKE into the field of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, about three weeks ago, A brown MARE, near 15 hands high, a natural pacer, but trots ſome, both hind feet white, ſome ſmall white ſpots on her back, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

9th Month 20th, 1786. ¶ ISAAC WIGGINS.

September 7, 1786.

ALL perſons that ſtand indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MILNOR, late of the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed; either by bill, bond or book accompts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt day of November next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs. Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly proved, in order for ſettlement, to ‡ JONATHAN MILNOR, Executor.

THOUGHTS on GENERAL ELECTIONS, *addreſſed to the Inhabitants of the State of* Pennſylvania.

ELECTIONS ought to be conſidered as the ſupreme and moſt important exerciſe of that power inherent in a people forming a democracy, and ſhould by no means be viewed with an eye of indifference. This form of government is certainly the moſt ſimple, and conſequently the beſt adapted to the happineſs of the people, of any that can be deviſed, if ſo be the ſame is faithfully adminiſtered. It preſuppoſeth, however, three eſſential requiſites pervading the body of the people; that is to ſay, *Knowledge*, *Zeal* and *Virtue*. Without theſe, ſuch a government is proportionably weak, and never can fully anſwer its original intention. A monarchy hath its tone and firmneſs from the Prince, its head, who is, ſo to ſpeak, "the hand in the glove." But a republic is influenced altogether by the people---they are, collectively, King, and ſhould on all occaſions ſupport that power with dignity, their own and the welfare of the ſtate being inſeparably connected therewith. They are moreover the conſtitutional guardians of their own privileges. With them they infallibly ſtand or fall. It muſt ever be remembered, that *Liberty* conſiſts in a due ſubordination and ſupport of the laws. Without this, it unavoidably degenerates into licentiouſneſs and anarchy.

We are happy in having our elections annual---may we never loſe that ineſtimable privilege! Within that ſhort period, it is the duty of every member of the commonwealth carefully to watch over the conduct and behaviour of all thoſe they have delegated to ſerve them in public ſtations. If then, on a review, it appears to them they have acted faithfully, and that their general conduct is deſerving approbation, let them by all means be re-choſen into office for the remainder of the time aſſigned by the conſtitution; if not, others of more integrity and fitneſs ſhould be ſought out, and put in their places. In this reſpect we may not be *indifferent*. It is every man's bounden duty and buſineſs to judge for himſelf, and obtain the beſt poſſible information of the merits or demerits of every candidate. We ſhould, moreover, be zealous and in earneſt to attend on all election days, that we may not juſtly reproach ourſelves, that, probably through our *negligence* and *default*, bad men have been introduced into office, and miſrule taken place. If the ſtate be well governed, the happineſs thence ariſing will diffuſe itſelf, and the pleaſing ſenſation thereof be harmoniouſly enjoyed by every individual. On the contrary, the pernicious conſequences of miſmanagement will be grievouſly felt throughout the whole.

Dear friends and fellow citizens, as you wiſh to promote your own and poſterity's welfare, permit me to beſeech you ſeriouſly to reflect on theſe weighty matters, ſo eſſential to the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of all your invaluable rights and privileges. Be not impoſed on by deſigning, crafty perſons. Regard not thoſe actuated by party ſpirit. Think, judge and act independently for yourſelves. Deliberate with one another on the propriety or impropriety of giving your ſuffrages for thoſe, who either *offer themſelves* or are *offered* to you as candidates for office, or, in other words, for your ſervants. If, on a ſcrutiny, you find them men of fair and upright characters, not loving filthy lucre---men who have the intereſt and welfare of the ſtate ſincerely at heart (though, may be, as to learning and acquired abilities, not otherwiſe ſo well qualified as might be wiſhed) yet chooſe ſuch preferably to others, without regard to prejudices of any kind whatſoever. So will you moſt aſſuredly be well ſerved, and the ſtate proſper and flouriſh.

Fellow citizens, think on theſe important concerns worthily, for your own ſakes, and act with that firmneſs becoming the inhabitants of a free, ſovereign and independent ſtate. So wiſheth

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

A Paragraph in the ſpeech of the member of Aſſembly (as handed to us in the daily advertiſer of Monday laſt) who was oppoſed to the incorporation of this city, would do him honour, had his ſentiments ever been conformable to his expreſſions; but 'tis curious to obſerve the verſatility of his opinions.---Notwithſtanding he was then ſo averſe to the diſfranchiſing ſo large a part of the inhabitants of Philadelphia (as he ſuppoſed the incorporation of it would do) we find him, in the earlier ſeſſions of the preſent Aſſembly, a warm advocate for the continuance of the teſt laws, which diſfranchiſed a much larger number of the ſubjects of this ſtate than the bill alluded to could have done, had his ſuppoſition been true. The ſame contrariety of ſentiment appears in his attempt to prevent the mechanics from being repreſented, who are exempt from taxation by the funding bill. From theſe facts we may ſafely infer, thatwhen the leader of a party is thus fickle, everepreſentative of it has not more ſtability, and that when a point is to be carried, neither former aſſertions, nor preſent efforts, have any other foundation than the emolument of *a few*, who would ſuffer by what would be for the good of the whole ſtate---This ſhould teach us what dependence is due to men who oppoſe every thing which militates againſt their own intereſt, and who are guided only by prejudice. The mechanics of this ſtate have the greateſt reaſon to deride the concern the member pretends to have for their intereſt, and to have their eyes opened to the various artifices of thoſe who have raiſed themſelves to opulence by their offices, and attempted to render ineffectual their late ſtruggle for liberty; and if they again give their ſuffrages for theſe men, they merit nothing better than the chains which have been forging for them. 'Tis true, the motion for preventing them from voting was withdrawn, but that is no argument that they were not to be enſlaved, and only proves, that the ſyſtem of oppreſſion they had chalked out was divulged before it was ripe for execution. If ever there ſhould again be a majority of theſe men in Aſſembly (which God forbid) we may expect to ſee renewed every former attempt to reduce all, but their own adherents, to a more unconditional ſubmiſſion, than even Britain could have exacted. Thoſe therefore, who prize their preſent ſtate of freedom, will, at the next election, exert themſelves to baniſh from the legiſlature, a party, that has ſhewn ſuch a fondneſs for oppreſſion.

AN ENEMY TO DESPOTISM.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Third Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

FRIDAY, September 1, 1786. A. M.

A petition from a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia was read, praying the bill, entituled "An Act for the prevention of vice and immorality, and of unlawful gaming, and to reſtrain diſorderly ſports and diſſipation," as publiſhed for conſideration, may be paſſed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Elizabeth Kutz, read Auguſt 29th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of Daniel Boinod, read Auguſt 29th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petitions from the inhabitants of Newtown, Hanna's-town, and others, inhabitants of the county of Weſtmoreland, for and againſt removing the courts of juſtice in and for the ſaid county, read Auguſt 29th, were ſeverally read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petitions of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Bedford, read Auguſt 26th, were read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Lancaſter, read Auguſt 29th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

On motion made by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Fitzſimons,

Ordered, That Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Robinſon and Findley, be a committee, to take into conſideration that part of the meſſage from the Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council, read Auguſt 26th, reſpecting the act for the relief of officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, who, in the courſe of the late war, have been wounded or otherwiſe diſabled in the ſervice of this ſtate or of the United States, and that they be inſtructed to report a bill, if they deem it neceſſary.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for amending the penal laws of this ſtate," and having further debated the ſame by paragraphs, the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Preſbyterian Congregation of Brandywine, in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, in the county of Cheſter," having been brought in engroſſed, was compared at the table, enacted into a law, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

SATURDAY, September 2, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of Berwick townſhip, in the county of York, was read, of a ſimilar tenor with the petitions from the freemen of the ſaid county read yeſterday.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from divers inhabitants of the county of Weſtmoreland was read, referring to their former petitions, and praying for a diviſion of the ſaid county, and that the courts of juſtice may be eſtabliſhed at the town of Pittſburgh.

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, Ordered, That Mr. Lowrey and Mr. Carothers be added to the committee appointed April 4th laſt, to bring in a bill to exonerate the owners of lands, the ſettlements of which have been impeded, &c. by the influence of the diſturbances at Wyoming, from the payment of taxes, &c. in the room of Mr. Miller and Mr. Woods.

The report of the committee, read Auguſt 29th, on the letter from the Honorable the Vice-Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, was read the ſecond time, and a ſpecial committee appointed to bring in a bill, to direct the Comptroller-General to iſſue a certificate in favor of George Schloſſer, for a ſum of money equal to the depreciation of One Thouſand Pounds (being the ſum he advanced to this ſtate) from the thirteenth day of June, 1778, and the depreciation of one other Thouſand Pounds, advanced as aforeſaid, from the twentieth day of June, 1778, to the twelfth day of July, 1779, being the time the money was repaid, the money to be reduced by the continental ſcale.

On motion made by Mr. Whitehill, ſeconded by Mr. Loller,

Ordered, That Monday next be aſſigned for reſuming the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for altering and amending an act, entituled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein."

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act for amending the penal laws of this ſtate;" whereupon a member preſented to the chair ſeveral additional clauſes to the ſame, which were read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

It was then, on motion made by Mr. Smilie, ſeconded by Mr. Loller,

Ordered, That the further conſideration of the ſaid bill be poſtponed.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, "entituled "An Act for confirming and amending the charter of the German reformed congregation reſiding in the borough of Lancaſter, in the county of Lancaſter, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania," and having fully debated the ſame by paragraphs, it was ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "An Act to relieve the owners of unimproved lands from the inconveniencies they are ſubjected to by the preſent mode of enforcing the payment of taxes aſſeſſed thereon," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "An Act to incorporate the Preſbyterian congregation in Donegal townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until Monday next, at half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

[To be continued.]

THE free and independent Electors of PHILADELPHIA County are deſired to meet on FRIDAY, the Sixth of October next, in Germantown, at the Houſe of WILLIAM LESHER, to form a Ticket for the enſuing General Election. Sept. 25.

AS the meetings already adverti ſed (convening the freemen of the county of Montgomery, to form a ticket for repreſentatives, &c. at the enſuing election) have been injudiciouſly fixed, being all in the week the county courts are held, and two of them on the ſame day, it is therefore thought adviſeable to appoint a further meeting, to be held at the houſe of Hannah Thomſon, in Norriton, on Thurſday, the 5th day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place it is expected a large number of the freemen of ſaid county will attend, for the above purpoſe.

September 26, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES LYON, Mariner, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, but late of the town of Mount-Holly, in New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts to

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Acting Executor.

Philad. Sept. 26, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN JACK, late of Weſt-Caln, deceaſed, forthwith to pay the ſame; and thoſe that have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in, properly atteſted, before the ſettlement of the eſtate, to be paid, by

Sept. 18, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM CLINGAN, Execut.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, on the night of the 19th inſtant, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, well made, with a bright ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white, and ſome white hairs in her tail, branded with the letter H on her nigh buttock, about 14 or 15 years old, was taken off by one Brice M'Cenney, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout made fellow, about 40 years of age, had ſome grey hairs in his head, had on green clothes and red leggings, his hat bound round the edge, and a black ribbon for a band; but he will change his clothes, and is fond of liquor. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol, ſo as he can be brought to juſtice, and brings the mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sept. 22, 1786. § HENRY ASKIN.

THIS DAY, at Twelve o'Clock,

Will be Sold by public Vendue, at the old Coffee-Houſe,

ALL that Bank and Water-Lot, commonly called Dickinſon's Burnt Buildings, ſituated in the city of Philadelphia, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Dock, containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet 85 feet 7 inches, and extending from thence the ſame breadth 250 feet into the river Delaware; the bank lot bounded northward by John Roſs, eaſtward by Water-ſtreet, ſouthward by John Pinkerton, weſtward by the ſaid Front-ſtreet; the water lot bounded northward by the heirs of George Kennedy, deceaſed, eaſtward by the ſaid river, ſouthward by Iſaac Cox, and weſtward by the ſaid Water-ſtreet. For the terms of ſale, and brief of the title, enquire of

DANIEL BENEZET,
LEWIS WEISS,
ROSS & VAUGHAN.

Juſt Imported in the Mercury, and to be Sold at the STORE of

Thomas & Drinker,

On the weſt ſide of *Front*, near *Arch-ſtreet*,

STRIPED duffils,
7-4, 8-4 and 9-4 ſtout roſe blankets,
Double milled drab broad cloths,
6-4 cloths of well aſſorted colours, from 6/6 per yd. and upward,
Blue and red ſtrouds,
Coatings, naps and flannels, &c.

ALSO, A variety of other goods, among which are,
Sheet-iron in boxes,
Copper in ſheets and bottoms,
Mill ſaws, ſad irons,
Copper tea-ketties, braſs warming-pans,
Waggon-boxes, braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs,
Cutlery, braſs furniture,
Pewter by the caſk or ſmaller quantity,
Sadlery, nails,
Felt, caſtor and beaveret hats, by the hogſhead or dozen. And
Five pipes of excellent Madeira wine of vintage 1782. 6w

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my thanks for former favors, and requeſt a continuance thereof at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's Office, which will lay an additional obligation on the public's friend and ſervant, JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

September 20, 1786.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, and take this method to requeſt your votes and intereſt for ſaid office at the enſuing election, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by your friend, &c.

§ NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Eberth, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who may have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts by the firſt of November next, to ¶ ELIZABETH EBERTH, Adminiſtratrix.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSENTED themſelves from their maſter's houſe, on the evening of the 11th inſtant, two indented Iriſh ſervant GIRLS, ſaid to be ſiſters. The elder by the name of Honour Daley, is about 5 feet high, of a hardy complexion, and about 28 years old. The younger called Peggy Daley, is about 18 years old, hardly ſo tall as her ſiſter, and of a ruddy complexion. They had ſeveral changes of apparel, which they took away with them. They came over in the brigantine Aſia, Capt. Johnſon, who arrived here about fourteen months ago. Whoever ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either of them, and be allowed reaſonable charges.

All perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or concealing them, as they would avoid the penalty of the law. Apply to

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1786.

RUDOLPH HAINS, *Nurſeryman,*

HATH for ſale at his nurſery, between the Red Lion and Lancaſter road, 29 miles from Philadelphia, the greateſt variety of Fruit Trees, the grafts are all from the beſt trees that Europe and America hath produced; his early apples and pears are allowed by all (that have taſted them) to have a moſt delicious flavour, as well as his winter, ſpring and ſummer apples; his cyder apples alſo are of the very beſt kind that America or England have raiſed; ſaid Hains, in the firſt years of his practice, was prevailed upon by ſome of his friends to raiſe three or four ſorts of apple trees, which, although good fruit, they have turned out to be late in bearing and not very fruitful, he therefore acquaints his friends that he hath long ſince laid aſide all thoſe ſorts, and has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of every kind that could be procured with money, and 40 years practice and experience.

N. B. As many people may come to buy young trees that live a great way from market, perhaps it might be more convenient for them to pay for ſaid trees with grain rather than money; if ſo, they may bring wheat, rye or indian corn, which will be taken in payment at the market price.

September 23, 1786. §

RUN away, the nineteenth inſtant, from the ſubſcribers, *two Dutch Servants*, one named HENRY WAGGONER, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, raw-boned, walks very clumſey, marked with the ſmall-pox, but don't ſhew very much, lightiſh ſtrait hair, cut ſhort on the fore part of his head; had on, when he went away, a blue coatee coat, narrow red and white ſtriped waiſtcoat, olive corduroy breeches, ozenbrigs trowſers, round old felt hat, and a dark brown ſurtout coat, ſpeaks little Engliſh.

The other named JACOB ROZENCRANTS, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made in the body, much marked with the ſmall-pox, thin face, large noſe, and brown ſkin; ſpeaks very little Engliſh, has worked with a baker ſince he came into this country, and pretends to know ſomething of the taylor's trade; had on and took with him, when he went away, a dark ſtriped linen coatee coat, and waiſtcoat of the ſame, old fuſtain breeches, patched before, a pair of boots, a pair of pumps, and an old round felt hat. They came with Capt. Clarkſon to this country 12 months of ago, and went away together; it is expected they have gone to New-York. Whoever takes them up, and delivers them to their maſters in Philadelphia, ſhall have SEVEN DOLLARS Reward for each, paid by

‡ WILLIAM CRAIG,

Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1786. HENRY REES.

N. B. It is expected Rozencrants has got money with him, which he has taken from his maſter.

DELAWARE WORKS.

To be sold by Public Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, upon the Premises,

ALL those Messuages, Mills and Tracts of Land, situate at and near the Great Falls of Delaware, in the county of Bucks; consisting of the following Particulars, viz.

No. 1. The Delaware Works; containing about 73 acres of land, whereof Wood's Island is about 43 acres, and is connected with the main land by a very strong dam, which raises the water for the use of the works: this lot contains all those valuable improvements which have been made and erected at a vast expence, and are not equalled in any part of America, viz. A large Saw-Mill, carrying at present two saws, but of force sufficient to carry two cases of saws; with bridges and carriages capable of logs of the length of 60 feet to be cut into ship plank. The ease with which large pine logs may be brought in rafts from the head of Delaware to the mill, renders it an object of great magnitude. A Plating, Slitting and Guaging-Mill, upon the most extensive plan ever yet executed in this country, with all the ovens necessary for the business. These works are calculated to roll plates of iron to any thickness required for different manufactures, and to slit them into rods for nails and spikes of any size, and also to round ships bolts to the usual guages requisite in that branch, and there is a forge under the same roof, to work into bars all the scraps of iron that would otherwise be useless, and is moreover capable of all the uses to which a forge may be converted. A Naillery with seven fires, at which 28 nailors can conveniently work, and at which about 2000 pounds weight of nails are made weekly. A large, commodious Grist-Mill with two water-wheels and three pair of stones; together with a number of other buildings, for dwelling-houses, stores, shops, &c. to accommodate managers and workmen. The advantageous situation of these works at the head of the tide navigation, and at the foot of the inland navigation of the river Delaware; the vast extent of an improving country through which a communication is already practicable in boats of considerable burthen, and the great force of water, sufficient for more than double the number of wheels now going, render this place the most eligible, perhaps, of any other, for the establishing extensive manufactories of flour, iron, and other articles that require water works.

No 2. A tract of between 50 and 60 acres of good land, adjoining the foregoing tract, on the westwardly side of the river road, with some improvements thereon.

No 3. A tract adjoining the last, of about 300 acres, with a dwelling house, barn, and other improvements; a considerable quantity of meadow may be watered by two good springs which rise near the middle of this tract, which it is reputed may be converted into as pleasant and productive a farm as any in the county.

No. 4. The ferry, commonly called Lamberton ferry, opposite to the pleasant and flourishing village of Lamberton, in Jersey. With this will be sold between 40 and 50 acres of good land, on which are a dwelling house and other improvements, and on the shore thereof an excellent fishery.

No. 5. A valuable well improved plantation, situate adjoining the ferry tract, and bounded westward by the main road to Trenton, containing about 280 acres.

No. 6. A small plantation on the westwardly side of the main road, opposite to the last described tract.

Accurate drafts of the above lots are now preparing, and will be left at the Works, and with the subscriber, in a few days, for the inspection of all persons desirous to see them.

As it is presumed those persons who may incline to become purchasers will choose to view the premises and judge for themselves, lengthy descriptions of the many advantages attending them are avoided. John Little, at the Works, will accompany any gentleman who may choose to view them.

The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale; in the mean time enquirers may be informed of the titles and terms by applying to JOHN NIXON.

Note, No. 4, 5 and 6, being the Ferry Estate, containing about 400 acres of land, will be sold together; and the terms of payment required for the above Estates are, one half of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, and the remaining fourth in 12 months, upon giving satisfactory security with interest.

Philadelphia, August 29, 1786.

Imported in the ship Grange, and other vessels from England, and now opening for sale, by

William and John Sitgreaves,

In Front, three doors below Chesnut-street,

An extensive Variety of

Low priced WOOLLENS,

AMONG which are striped and rose blankets of all sizes, coatings and duffils, common and double milled broadcloths, bearskins and fearnoughts, plains and halfthicks, green and mottled rugs, flannels and baize, embossed serges, spotted swanskins, striped linceys, milton coverlets, kendal cottons, wildbore and narrow camblets, velverets, honeycombs and corduroys, a great variety of hair and worsted plush, jeans, durants, calimancoes, a very neat assortment of kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, striped ticking, worsted hose, &c. &c. Also, Powder, shot, lead, guns, pewter, and seine twine.

Philadelphia, September 8, 1786. 6 w.

TWELVE DOLLARS, Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the night of the 12th instant, a light bay coloured HORSE, about 15 hands high, three years old last spring, a natural trotter, has a small blaze in his face, and one of his hind feet white, shod before, neither brand nor ear mark, appears gay when mounted, and is low in flesh. Whoever takes up and secures the horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Oxford township, Philadelphia county, Ninth mon. 13, 1786. LEONARD SHALLCROSS. ¶

FOR SALE,

The Ship Jamaica Packet,

NOW laying in the dock below the Old Ferry: she will carry 1700 barrels of flour. For terms apply to

Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,

At their store in Water-street, where they have for sale, SUGAR in hogsheads, tierces and barrels; also, French BURR MILL-STONES of various sizes.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Charlestown township, Chester county, in July last, a bay MARE, supposed to be about 15 or 16 years old, about 14 hands high, has a switch tail, shod before, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 18, 1786. † HENRY COURT.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff this year past, which I have endeavoured to discharge according to the best of my abilities, and shall continue so to do (if continued therein) for which I humbly request your Votes and Interest at the ensuing Election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1786. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING heretofore been commissioned, by your choice, as Sheriff of the said city and county, and being again desirous to offer myself a candidate for the said office, I request you will be pleased to indulge me with your votes and interest to be placed on the return with the present Sheriff at the ensuing election; which favour will be thankfully acknowledged by,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Philad. Sept. 9, 1786. WILLIAM WILL.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my fellow citizens to offer myself a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, your Votes and Interest in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff at the ensuing Election, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your obedient and very humble servant,

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1786. JAMES ASH.

To the ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of respectable citizens, I take the liberty to offer myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the city and county aforesaid, at the expiration of the present Sheriff's time of office; and therefore respectfully beg leave to solicit your votes and interest in my favor in conjunction with the present Sheriff at the ensuing election, so as to be placed on the return with him, which favor shall be gratefully acknowledged, by GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Philad. Sept. 13, 1786. ANDREW GEYER.

To the FREEMEN of the County of CHESTER, entitled to vote at the general Elections.

GENTLEMEN,

THE encouragement and kind offers of my Friends to give me their interest for the Sheriff's Office, induces me to solicit you for your votes and interest for that office at the next general Election; which favor shall be ever gratefully remembered by your ready and attentive friend to serve,

Middletown, Sept. 4, 1786. ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD.

Williamstown, September 7, 1786.

To the ELECTORS of the borough and county of Chester,

Esteemed Gentlemen,

HAVING suffered greatly by the late war, lately parted with my farm, prepared to move into Philadelphia, but discouraged by dullness of trade, put out of business thereby; being greatly encouraged by a number of good men in said county, do with humility solicit your votes and interest for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing general election: should I be so fortunate as to obtain said post, as a favour conferred upon me, it shall with the greatest gratitude ever be remembered and acknowledged, by your friend and very humble servant,

‡ ISAAC THOMAS.

THE Freemen of the County of Montgomery are earnestly requested to meet on Friday, the 29th inst. at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, at the House of George Eggert, in the township of Whitemarsh, on business relating to the ensuing election. As this meeting is advertised by the approbation of a number of respectable freeholders, from several parts of the county, it is expected that attention will be paid to the same. Sept. 15, 1786.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the free and independent Electors of the county of Montgomery, That a County Meeting is proposed to be held at the house of Captain Christian Steer, in the township of Whitemarsh, on Saturday, the 30th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix upon a ticket for Representatives in the General Assembly, and other officers for the ensuing year, according to our old custom, before the General Election.

THE free and independent Electors of Montgomery county are hereby notified, that a county meeting will be held at the house of Joseph Tyson, in Worcester township, being near the center of the county, on Saturday, the 30th of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix a ticket for the Representatives in the General Assembly for the ensuing year. Sept. 11, 1786. ‡

To be Sold by way of public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 14th day of October next ensuing,

A CERTAIN Messuage or Tenement and Parcel of LAND, containing about 15 or 16 acres, situate in Lower Chichester, adjoining Marcus Hook. Likewise a good House and Lot, situate in the town of Marcus Hook, opposite the Market-house, having a good well, a stable and oven, appertaining thereunto, and well calculated for public business. The whole the estate of Andrew Ferguson, deceased, and to be sold at one o'clock in the afternoon of the said 14th day of October.

‡ ROBERT FERGUSON, Administrator.

Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey, Sept. 20, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby Given,

THAT the SUBSCRIBERS intend to petition the LEGISLATURE of the state of NEW-JERSEY, at their next Meeting, to pass a Law to enable them to erect a Dam-Bank and Water-Works across the mouth of Newton creek, to prevent the tide from flowing up the same.

Jacob Stokes,	*James Cooper,*
Job Siddons,	*Samuel Eastlack,*
William Lawrence,	*James Thackray,*
Isaac Burrough,	*Elizabeth Alexander,*
James Sloan,	*Benjamin Graisberry,*
Isaac Thackray,	*Joseph Zane Collings,*
Mary Thackray,	*Edward Zane Collings,*
Mark Thackray,	*Samuel Erwin,*
Joseph Mickle,	*David Henry,*
Peter Thompson,	*Marmaduke Cooper,*
Ephraim Albertson,	*John Hurley,*
Jacob Albertson,	*Edward Hampton.*

Philadelphia, September 15, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three story Brick House, two story Brick Kitchen and lot or piece of Ground, situate near Poole's-bridge, on the east side of Front-street, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing 20 feet in front on Front-street, and 160 feet in depth; bounded eastward by Oak-street, westward by Front-street, northward by , and southward by land belonging to the heirs of John Williams, subject to a ground-rent of per annum. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Williams, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, a certain two story Brick Messuage, and lot or piece of Ground thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being on the west side of Second-street from the river Delaware, between Plumb-street and Mead-alley, in the district of Southwark; containing in front on Second-street, about 18 feet, and in length or depth 65 feet, bounded by George Wilson's house and lot, by William Hatford's house and lot, and by Second-street aforesaid; subject to a ground-rent of per annum. The situation is high and pleasant, and convenient for public business. Taken in execution, and sold as the property of Thomas Robinson, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 28th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A messuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres; situate in Rockhill township. Also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, houshold furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of John Low, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 29th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A messuage and tract of land, containing 130 acres, more or less; situate in the township of Lower Milford. Also at the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, a quantity of grain and hay, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Philip Frumbower, deceased, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 30th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, A messuage, grist mill, saw mill, and tract of land, containing 200 acres, and one other tract of land, containing 130 acres; both situate in Richland township. Also horses, cattle, implements of husbandry, houshold furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Jacob Burk, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

N. B. The whole of the above to be sold at the house of Jacob Burk, on the premises first mentioned.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on Monday, the 2d of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, One undivided fifth-part of a messuage, grist-mill, and 50 acres of land, situate in Solebury township. Also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, houshold furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of Daniel Hough, and to be sold by WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks County, August 29, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 3d of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Zebulon Pike, in the township of Solebury, Stock, implements of husbandry, a large new flat, houshold furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of the said Pike.

And on the same day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Jonathan Kinsey, A messuage and tract of land, containing 81 acres, more or less, situate in Solebury aforesaid. Also stock, implements of husbandry, houshold furniture, &c. Taken in execution as the property of the said Kinsey, and to be sold by

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

STOLEN out of the locked stable of the subscriber, living in West-Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, near the Sign of the Waggon, on the night of the 4th of September, a brown MARE, three years old last spring, near 16 hands high, lengthy and large of her age, her two fore feet a little white, and her off hind foot white a piece up the leg, shod before with light shoes, a natural trotter, a star in her forehead, a small foretop and low before, her other marks not remembered; she has been shod and drove in the gears. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, and secures them, so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief is brought to justice, shall have FOUR POUNDS reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ROBERT WITHROW.

Likewise stolen, a double reined kirb bridle, the forehead piece cut in diamonds, lined with red cloth, and a light coloured cloth great-coat, with narrow sleeves and basket buttons. ¶

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in the township of East-Bradford, county of Chester, one mile from the new court-house, containing near 100 acres, three fourths whereof are cleared, about 13 acres of good watered meadow, and as much more might be made. There is on said premises a good stone stone dwelling-house, two stories high, log kitchen and shop, stone spring and smoke-house, a good frame barn, hay-house, stables and other out houses, a young thriving orchard of grafted fruit, a number of peach and other fruit trees. It lies convenient to several grist and other mills. The whole in tolerable good repair, and may be entered on the first of Fourth month next.

10th of Ninth mo. 1786. ¶ N. HOOPES.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN GILBERT, *a black man*, late of this city Lime Seller, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts attested for payment, to

† STEPHEN PHIPPS, Administrator.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, Sept. 10, 1786.

AS Elizabeth, my wife, has for some time behaved in an unlawful manner, I do, for that and other reasons, warn all persons against trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

‡ SAMUEL BAXTER.

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